that we should have tairty millions more to pay, but that we should also have at least thirty millions less wherewill to pay them. Not vainly did the old apophtheem link peace and plenty together, although it fallaciously transposed the two words. In this country, at least, plenty has never failed to produce contentment, and contentment has never failed to produce peace. The trade of the agitator has never yet thriven in England white wages were good and food cheap. Thanks to our open ports and our extraordinary commercial prosperity, we have tided over one had havest, and have scarcely falt it. India and China have kept our fooms working, and America and Russia have kept our familie. Let us may that we may not be put to the experiment of a second year of trial. But we are not alone. We might have disagreements among ourselves, but should harely hope to find relief by rushing unprovoked into foreign war. Such, however, is not the habit of all nations. France depends upon her harvest quite as much—surshaps even more, than we do. That he harvest of 18th in France will be rather deficient seems to be already ascertained; but to gather in even that deficient harvest, and to avoid a catastrophe, our accounts require ten days of fine weather. Talk of the Sua of Agsterlitz; the fortunes of France hang deficient harvest, and to avoid a catastrophe, our accesses require ten days of fine weather. Talk of the Sun of Arsterlitz: the fortunes of France hang much more immediately upon the sunshine of the next few days of August. Floods in France just now might mean war in Europe and revolutionary devastation everywhere. Let others examine microscopically the warp and woof of the policy of princes, and balance the resources of nations; just at this moment we would trust more in a weathercock and a barometer than in all the promises of man. Man is a creature of circumstances. There never yet was a great war for some definite object but the war turned out to be a folly, and the object was attained by some natural change of and the object was attained by some natural change of circumstances, or faded away while the combatants were still contending for it, or was found to be useless when a hieved. Wars of peticy may be ended by poli-cy. But the lack of food is apt to produce wars and revolutions which are the natural work of hungry, and

therefore engry, men.

A good harvest in Europe will be not only a pledge A good harvest in Europe will be not only a ploage of peace here but will give a hape of peace in America. There are evident signs that the State resources at this moment are not abundant on either side. That the people of the North will ever pay the taxes now proposed to be levied no one will believe who knows what the objections of the multitude must cer sinly be to taxes which will be in the nature of a poll-tax, and will be represented as taking equal sums from the poor as from the rich. That any same Englishman will send his money over to America to buy paper certain to be repudiated, is out of the question. The oily chance is a good sale for the heavy stocks of food on hand and for those now coming on. Some thirty millions of English gold might seasonably light up the fires anew, and often up investue to the flagging resentations of the and give an impetus to the flegging resentments of the Northern States, as well as to the commerce of the Atlantic chies. Sanshine—a few days of this baking sunshine—will relieve us from the moceatry of paying this tribute, and will enable may to cat our own bread and keep our own money. The prospects tempt us to be horseful. The experienced folk who gather in Mark lane are avidently sanguine. The French, as our trade report of yesterday's dealing tells, have cassed to press upon our stocks, and have, therefore, as we may hope, better reliance upon their own. We ourselves have ceased to buy up at full prices the remnant of our bad harvest of last year. The foreign wheate are being brought forward in anticipation of downward markets. "American fluor was less in demand, and town prices were looking down." It is not a state of things for a song of triumph or a cry of safety, but it is a state of things for sanguine hope. If France should be only a little short, and if England should have an average crop, there will be good chance of peace in Europe for the twelve months yet to come. Occupied time and full belies will keep the world from quarreling. But the Heavons—even the material Heavens—have more to do with it than the passions or the mastinations of men. There is more war in a day's rain than in an emperor's most ambitious project, and more peace in a more reason. rain than is an emperor's most ambitious project, and more peace in a morning's sunshine than even in a treaty of commerce. THE ANTICIPATED TROUBLE ABOUT MONEY.

THE ANTICIPATED TROUBLE ABOUT MONEY.

From The London Tions, degree 14.

Every Englishman knows, by the experience of his own country, where the shee would begin to pinch the American belligerents. In that consery, as well as claswhere, any number of men can be promised to fight, after some fastion, in any cause, good or bad, if they are only well paid, well fed, well clothed, well housed, and moderately well commanded, with some prospect, if not of body, at least of a whole skin. So it becomes a question of money. A confidence in money alone has always proved false; but money there must be, and there is no country in which it is more necessary than in the United States, where wages are high and work is abundant. A war will cost there almost as much as it did here, for if the work is nearer home, and the area of the war somewhat less than the whole sarface of this terraqueous globe, still, for that very reason, there is much interruption of the ordinary pursuits of life. In the globe, still, for that very reason, there is much in-terruption of the ordicary pursuits of life. In the first place, all the bonds of the debtor and creditor, whether public or private, and all the relations of busi-ness in cotton and other cultivation, are at an end. The State Governments themselves set the example of repudistion by refusing to cash bonds, or compons, which can be traced to the possession of the other party in the struggle. Searching interrogatorice are put, and must be answered on oath, before a Sato will party in the struggle. Searching interregatories are put, and must be answered on oath, be one a Saato will ply interest which may find its way to hostile hands. Meanwhile commerce is interrupted by blockades and privateers, and immense works commenced in the depth of peace are stopped by the withdrawal of hands and resources, and not less by a general diminution of confidence in the prospects of the country. At Washington, Finance observes the old forms of Union, and supposes a tax to be levied on all the States. It is obliged, however, to condescend to fact, and calculate on the certainty that only half the States will respond to the call. As is usual in the novel situations, the Federal cause has fed its Treasury from hand to mouth, by such expedients as the issue of bonds, redeemable in 60 days, and, of course, to be replaced by similar issues. But the war is now assuming more gigantic proportions. A hundred thousand men posted in and about Washington are found handicient; and the best excuse that can be made for a disgraceful rout is that many of the States militia were glad to avail themselves of the expiration of their three mouths' engagement, and that the enemy had the command of larger reserves. All this shows that, great us the efforts are which have already been made, they are not up to the merk. Sixty or eighty thousand more men are demanded, and will soon be in the field. All the arreenals, dock yards, and manufactorice of arms, are at work. dock yards, and manufactories of arms, are at work. Immense orders are dispatched to this side the Atlau-tic, and will be promptly met. All this reminds En Immense orders are dispatched to this ride the Alhatic, and will be promptly met. All this remined Englishmen of the days when war, never too well supplied, cost us sixty or seventy millions sterling a year,
sometimes with no other result than defeat, and load
complaints of insufficient men, money, and munitions.
So the Congress of Washington is looking the difficulty, as they say there, "square in the face;" not so
"square," however, as they will one day have to look
it. There appears to be no difficulty in the authorization of loans to any amonat; indeed, at this mement
Government has large powers for the issue of Treasury
Notes for three years, and has found the market, we
presume, unfavorable for the exercise of its powers.
The real question is how to find a proper basis for loans
in an sugmented and well-prid revenue. This involves
taxation, and, unfortunately, taxation appears to be a
point as which the Eastern and Western States of the
Federal Union are almost as much at variance as both
are with the Southern Confederacy. The Western
States have a particular objection to taxes; and when
we read the War Budget which the Congress seems
finally to have decided on one feels that each an objection may be expressed not only in god sentences on
the floor of Congress but also up not a less formidable

apportioned among the States, and expected from only

half, the new Budget proposes a tax upon carriages, varying from one dollar to fifty; a tax upon watches; an Excise duty on sprituous liquors of five cut a barrel; and a general tax upon incomes, the rate of which, as well as the incomes liable, is not yet decided. Meanwhile the Morill tax upon incomes, the rate of which, as well as the incomes liable, is not yet decided. Meanwhile the Morill tax upon incomes, the rate of which, as well as the incomes liable, is not yet decided. Meanwhile the Morill tax upon incomes, the rate of which, as well as the incomes liable, is not yet decided. Meanwhile the Morill tax upon incomes, were and incomes and in any of Excisemen, a fiect of revenue cutters, and a consignard that nightly watched and paced the whole of our shores, were necessary to protect the revenue, without which the war must have come to an end. It cannot be otherwise in the Northern States; of the Southern we speak not, but we shall soon hear the same story there. The United States contain the same story there. The United States contain the same story there. The United States contain the same story there, were wished tax as those which in this country have ever evaded taxation when it was possible. The morality of the tax-payer soon relaxes when his political feelings conspire with his peculiary interests, and his conscience through his pocket. Already we are teld that the Western State have certain plausible objections to taxes; and a majority of the bankers at New-York are altogether averse to the war and its causes. All the private intelligence that reaches a squrees in describing that war as the result of mob passions, and the real set of men who have comparatively little interest in the maintenance of union, order, national credit, or property itself. When such is the case, they who have incomes, who spend, and who employ, will feel small enthusiam for the war; as, on the other hand, they who enthusiam for the war; as, on the other hand, they who enthusiam for the war; as, on the other hand, they who possible to question, and which address themselves naturally to the Federal and Confederate Governments, their Congresses, their financiers, and the public, whether Americans or Europeans, who are solicited to lend money for the war. They are, of course, exclusive of political or partisan feelings. No doubt, there are enthusiants in the United States who will lend money and buy Trensury bonds for three or ten years, all the more treely because they feel deeply the social and religious aspects of the quarrel. There may, too, for aught we know, be Abolitionists and philanthropiats in this country who will buy American notes in a falling market, and prefer to give a good price for them rather than a bad one, because they care more for the credit of the Federal cause than they do for the amount of their own fortune. We caused think, however, there are so many such people as largely to affect the quoration of American scentities in our market. England was almost unanimous in its zeal against the disturbers of European order and independence. No war ever assumed so excred and patriotic a character. Indeed, had St. Paul's been the Holy Sepulcher itself, we could not have made more a religion of it. This did not prevent our public securities of all kinds from faming tider market level, and that a very low one. The whole story will be repeated in the States—that is, unless they patch up their differences before long, which they don't seem likely to do.

THE COTTON SUPPLY.

From The London News, Aug. 12. From The London News, Avg. 12.

The great question of the supply of cotton is steadily nequiring the important dimensions which we have prepared our readers to look for. There is an abundance of facts and figures at hand which may be usefully passed under review, especially now that the defeat of the Federal army has occasioned a more serious appreciation of the probable duration of the national struggle in America. We invite attention to the state of a branch of trade which imports £30,000,000, or 435,000,000 of raw produce annually, exports £55, of a branch of trade which imports £30,000,000, or £35,000,000 of raw produce annually, experts £55,000,000 of manufactures annually, furnishes subsistence to four millions of persons in this country, and contributes more largely than any other to the national profits. During the just week, owing to the result of the battle in America, there has been a renewal of excitement in the Liverpool cotton market, and a fresh advance in prices. An idea of the importance of the invenients which have occurred in the market since the American troubles arose may be gathered from the fact that, as compared with this date last year, the price of "middling" American cotton is now fully 40 per cent dearer, and pared with this date last year, the price of "midding American cotton is now fully 40 per cent dearer, and "fair" fully 30 per cent dearer, while the rise in East India descriptions exceeds 23d, per lb. This latter rise is equivalent to no less than 75 per cent. The general public have no conception of the anxiety, embarranement, and inconvenience which this remarkable knowment in prices, combined with the prospect of its further development, has inflicted upon our greatest manufacturing interest. Each new phase in American polities is watched with ever painful eagnestness, while the statistics of consumption and earnestness, while the statistics of consumption and ametrics, and the residence of the modulation of the parts of the world than America—are scanned more closely han ever. Which way speculation tends is shown of the world than America—are accumed more closely than ever. Which way speculation tends is shown not only by the rise in the price of cetton, but, with equal force, by the fact that, although the consumption of the article thus year has up to the present date, been below that of 1860 by about 2,000 bales per week, speculators have taken out of the Liverpool market 400,000 bales more than last year. When we recollect that the money value of those 400,000 bales may be put at between three and four millions sterling—all in excess of last year's movemente—we gain an idea of the activity and extent of cotton speculation. It indicates that, although our cotton authorities are perhaps as fallible as the rest of us, more particularly as all their calculations are dependent upon the course of politics cates that, attending rost of us, more particularly as all their calculations are dependent upon the course of politics the opinion of the best, soundest, and most practical persons in this country points to a very disturbed state of the cotton tende in the fature. "Hitherto," observes an eminent Manchester authority, "the consumers of cotton in this district have relied too much upon the chances which raight turn up in their favor before the stocks on hand were consumed, and have not asked themselves seriously what would have to be done should war be prolonged in America, and the raw material not only withheld for the present, but for some time to come." "We consider this question," it is further observed, "a most vital one to the welfare, not only of this particular district, but of the country at large. Cotton is as indispensable as corn." The conclusion at which the most sugacious persons in the manufacturing districts have arrived is one which must claim the attention of every one of us, and which at large. Cotton is as indispensable as corn." The conclusion at which the most augacious persons in the manufacturing districts have arrived is one which must claim the attention of every one of us, and which has an important influence upon the profits of the country—it is, simply, that the sconer a general reduction in the consumption of cotton takes place the better it will be, under present circumstances, for that great trade itself, and for the country at large. And the distress and privation which an enforced slackening of our content industry must necessarily occasion, our concolation must be that this is the most effectual means of tiding over the impending crisis. What is wanted at the moment is not cotton itself, for we have enough to go on with, but an assurance respecting the future supply, in default of which the market value is rising to a point very embarrassing to the spinner and manufacturer. Were it possible for us to create cotton—to approach India or other producers with our mellions in our hands and say, "We shall want a couple of millions of beles this co.m.; season; take the order for them, and here is the money"—our industrial machinery might go on as before. But the simple fact is, that the article is not to be had from new sources within the time. It is not a question of money; the commodity does not exist in any quantity except in America, and cannot be called into existence as swiftly as we require it. There is, therefore, no alternative but to consume less, and to husband our stock as much as possible, in order to eke it out. The misfortune is that this process means " short time," idle looms, closed mills, and a distressed population. finally to have decided on one feels that such an ob-jection may be expressed not only in god sentences on the floor of Congress, but also in not a less formidable manner far West. Heades a direct tax of \$29,000,000

misfortune is that this process means "short time," idle looms, closed mills, and a distressed population. Short time is already being adopted to some extent in the manufacturing districts. Its more general adoption

will be promoted by the difficult position in which spinners and manufacturers already find themselves placed. The ise in the price of the minificatured article always lags behind the rise in the raw material, thus diminishing the margin of profit for which they carry on business. Even if good long orders, extending over a censiderable period, are offered to them, they are dishibute of accepting them, being fearful of the course of the market for the raw material in the interval. If they decide to emply themselves with cotton bereafter, the price may rise to a point at which the contract may leave them an enormous loss. On the other limit, if they possess ample capital, and prefer to buy now, they do so algreat peril; for the present range of prices being based, not on trading but on political considerations, the cotton market neight, perchasee, break away downwards, and leave them the holders of a stock purchased at very high prices. Even, therefore, in cases where the employer has the chance of getting orders which would help to keep biz people in work for a long time to come, he date on a coeff them.

The computed stock of cotton at Liverpool on has Friday evening was 380,070 bales, against 1,203,339 at the same period of hat year, when the quantity was nuasually large. As regards the American qualities the stock is equal to about 30 weeks' consumption. There then remains the important diffuence, as determining the market price, that last year there was every prospect of the American supply coming forward as usual, whereas now that supply is ordered to be atopped. Another point to be weighed is that the draught upon our stock for exportation will probably the larger this year than unal, as continenal, and, perhaps, even American consumption. As the home "trade" have of late posessed themselves of a compaterable amount of salars. At the same amount as last year. These are only a few of the more prominent considerations, pre and con, which have to be estimated in aitempting to arrive at conclusions respecting

There remains, then, only the anxious questions, never at sent from the mind of the cotton speculator—Will any portion of the American supply come for ward, and if so, what portion? Will the blockade be usintained in a way to secure it a continued recognition by England, France, and other States? Assuming that this point is received in the affirmative, what quantity of cotton will run the gauntlet of the blockading squadron? Given, a scarcity of the article, and a high price, at Liverpool and Manchester, at Havre and Mulbouse, together with an abandant supply in the Confederate States; and what will be the result? These are are a class of onestions the solution of which These are are a class of ouestions the sole; read with the luttire.

MISREPRESENTATIONS OF "THE TIMES."

From The London News, August 13.

We had the satisfaction of giving in our columns on Saturday one of the most useful letters from Ame ica which has appeared during the present crisis. Wishout pledging ourselves to all the views and statements offered by "C. N." of New-York, we may point to his letter as affording a solution of the difficulties, and a reply to the questions, which occur here every day in discussing American affairs. People who really desire to understand the transathantic quarrel have daily improving means of doing so: and, on the other hand, we can perceive that our friends over the sea are becoming aware that their own contradictory assurances, and apparent inability to know their own minds, are the chief cause of the imperfect sympathy of which they complain so bitterly. At the same time, it is becoming more important, day by day, that in England the causes and course of the quarrel should be kept clearly, honestly, and dispassionately before the public eye and the general mind: and every attempt to alter the facts, or to and displayments of the process of the confuse the perception of them must be exposed. Such an attempt was made list week, in the odd form of a speculation in The Trimes as to the tarn which the impeachment of the President will take, whenever his adversity shall have emboldened his enemies to accuse him. The whole production is odd; the notion at the outset that the defeat of the Federal army will divide the North, and consolidate the South, while the rest of the world is expecting a precisely contrary effect: the choice of Mr. Vallandigham out of the whole body of legislators at Washington as the type of Presidential accusers; the proposition that the North began the quarrel and Mr. Lincoln the war—these things are as odd as the extracts from Vallandigham's speech, which spare us the trouble of describing that geutleman as he appears in eral mind; and every attempt to alter the facts, or to tracts from the analog man as the appears in the the the confidence of describing that gouleman as he appears in the seat in Congress. It is not for us to trouble ourselves about anybedy's remons for seizing the first mushap of the Union forces to predict further calamity, and impute imaginary offenses. We have only to do

selves about anybody a reasons for seizing the first mishap of the Union forces to predict further calamity, and impute imaginary offenses. We have only to do our best to enable as many as we can to see things as they really have been and as they really are.

It is a fact—a rather remarkable once, as it appears to us—that many of the most sensible and patriotic men in the great. Northern cities have said, ever since their army began to muster, that they hoped the Federal troops would be defeated in the two or three first battles. These citizens are now, of course, undismayed by the rout at Buil Ran, and ready to see that, as far as depends on them, the misfortune shall be daily improved. They believe that a taste of adversity is necessary to chasten Northern enthusiana, and that by danger and, calamity only can the quality of the citizens be proved, and political society be weeded of the trimmers and waverers who have done more than anybody to be long matters to the present pass. Thus far, the heroic invokers of misfortune would seem to be right. The tone and spirit of the North are excellent, so that the very partisans of the South admire the candor and courage with which the calamity is met. A mere spirit of pride and vengeance might unite the whole North in the Council Chamber, and assing also to the same end; and, if the disaster most certainly protract the war, it will render the people more adequate to the great mational crisis which they have accepted with so hearty as enthusiasm.

The Times, after Vallandigham, would have us say that the North aid not accept the crisis, but brought if on. Now, is it true that for forty years the North had irritated and injured the South by grataitous and neprovoked attacks on Slavery? The sin of the North

The Tones, after Vallandigham, would have as say that the North eid not accept the crisis, but brought too. Now, is it true that for forty years the North had irritated and injured the Soath by gratatious and neprovoked attacks on Slavery? The sin of the North was precisely the contrary. Slave institutions are not compatible with political freedom; and for forty years the slaveholders have encroached upon the rights and restricted the liberties of American citizenship in a way which it is a disgrace to have agreed to. A timely opposition in Congress to the process of vitating the Constitution would have prevented the present quarrel; but the Northern citizens were cowardly, and ther often proved subserviante fed the arrogance of the South, till it thought proper to break up the Union. The opposition to Slavery was never political or military. It was a matter of opinion; and opinion is free on the subject of Slavery everywhere in the world but in the South-ern States. All the legislation, all the political action, was on behalf of Slavery; and the Northern citizens never touched the institution, more or less, while parting with one after amother of their liberties on the demand of the slave-owners or the agricators who spoke for them. They were all the while discountenancing the Abolitionsts, and performing the beheats of the South with an abjectness which can be accounted for only by the love of the Union being a superstition in the North. They have their reward now in being poluted at as the aggressors—a last insult which it is

supposed they will bear as they have borne all that preceded it.

It is equally absurd to say that Mr. Lincoln began the civil war. While he was busy at his professional deak at Springfield, in Illinois, the Southerners were emberzling the arms and stores and money of the national Washington, and accuring possession of the National forts and ships in preparation for the war. They fired the first gun, made the first demonstrations in every way, and were all ready to fight, while the new President was struggling under wasts and embartasements of every kind, destitate of troops, money, and public servants whom he could trust to do anything. The audacity of pretending now that all was well on the 4th of March, and that Mr. Lincoln drove the peaceful and innocent South to arms, is so absurd that it would not decerve notice but for the risk of the statement obtaining credit somewhere, for want of being contradicted. It is to be remembered that hitherto the compleiat of Mr. Lincoln has been that he was slow, irresolute, and spiritless in regard to the South and its memaces. He has proved that he was not so, but that he had to previde for the support of his declarations before he made any; and now he is assailed from the opposite quarter, and accused of being actually the author of the war into which he was hurried under disadvantages which none but a brave man-and a good patriot could have borne.

If any unconstitutional acts are bereafter called up supposed they will bear as they have borne all that

into which he was harried under disadvantages which none but a brave man and a good patriot could have borne.

If any unconstifutional acts are hereafter called up for review in Congress, it will be for Congress to decide whether blame is imputable to anybody, and if so, to whom. It is avowed on all hands that the Constitution has not provided for such a crisic as is now to be dealt with. The Slave States did not adopt the meus constitutionally provided for expressing their discontents, and obtaining any changes they desired, and they left the loyal part of the nation no choice but to defend the Republic by the best method which offered, under due notice that the proceedings would be reviewed hereafter and provision made for future occasions. Congress has lost no time in giving a provisional sanction to the acts of the Executive; and for anybody else to set up a demand for a pedantic adherence to constitutional instructions while the Confederates were mar hing to seize Washington is an impertmence which the structest members of political society can only laugh at. It is a great evil, of course, that there should be any departure whatever from any constitutional provision; but the blame rests—not on the national trustee to whom the safety of the Republic is confided—but on the seceders who ignored every provision of a National Conventi mand a Supreme Court, and fired on the national Capital before the new President had any means at his disposal for encounteing them.

It is not true that the Provident has ever talked of the "irrepressible conflict," which The Times follows Mr. Vallandjaham in putting into his mouth, as well as Mr. Seward's. The two words are Mr. Seward's, but the rest of the phrase is not his—nor anybody's, but the rest of the phrase is not his—nor anybody's. Mr. Seward did not say that there was, or is, or will be an irrepressible conflict, which The Times follows Mr. Seward did not say that there was, or is, or will be an irrepressible conflict between the North and the South, but between the p

all hands, he must not be subject to be injustice of being made unswerable for words which he never ut-tered. The coupling Mr. Lincoln with him is a mere artiface, as nobody knows better than Mr. Vallan-

Such are the devices by which the first cerious mis-Such are the devices by which the first behavior in fortune sustained by the champions of law and freedom is tande use of to discredit their representatives, and to damage their cause. In an assemblage like the Ameri-can Congress there must be an obstructive member here and there who is not above recourse to such arts; but we ought to be on our guard against them, as far as a due attention to the history of the case can make us so. We must carefully keep in view how it was that the contection arose, who inflicted the first inju-ries, and under what circumstances Mr. Lincoln was called upon to repel them.

A SECESSION FLAG IN THE PORT OF QUEBEC. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. QUEBEC, August 23, 1861.

The Simonds, Capt. Leavitt, a British ship owned in St. John, New-Brunswick, has been lying in the port of Quebec some three weeks, floating a Secession flag. Whether it indicates the sentiments of her owners, or is purposely done to insult Union men, I am unable to ascertain. There can certainly be no apology for it,

and she should be marked. Gronge B. CORRRILL. THE REBEL ARMY IN TENNESSEE.

THE REBEL ARMY IN TENNESSEE.

ANOTHER ARREST IN WASHINGTON.
Wishington, Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1861.

A letter received in this city from Tennessee says
that 25,000 Rebels are under arms in that State. In
the Lagrange District all but twenty-four of the male
inhabitants bave culisted in the Rebel army.

The pickets of Hearn before, but this fact is not be-

lieved to incheste an attack.

Amos Kendall and family have abandoned their home near this city, and removed to Trenton, New-Jersey, where they will remain until the close of the

war. It is reported that the English and French fleets on

our coust are intended for service at Vera Cruz; intervention in Mexican affairs being the probable design of those Governments.

Captain Keyes of the District of Colombia militia, was arrested this morning at the Chain Bridge, and is

was arrested this morning at the Chain Bridge, and is now in jail here.

An alarm was occasioned at the Chain Bridge over the Potomac last night, by a report that the enemy was advancing. The drums beat the long roll, and signal guns were fired, and all the troops were instantly under arms; but so enemy appeared. Our soldiers behaved admirably.

Seretary Seward left the city this morning for New-York, whither he goes to arrange the new passport.

look whither he goes to arrange the new Private advices from Kentucky represent that State as on the verge of civil war. The Union men are ready for whatever issue Secession may force upon

The city is quiet to-day. Newly arrived troops find immediate accommodations and food after their jour-

ANOTHER NEWSPAPER IN TROUBLE

ANOTHER NEWSPAPER IN TROUBLE.

PITTERUNG, Monday, Aug. 26, 1851.

The United States District-Autorney, R. B. Carnahan, esq., has notified the editor of the German Reputlikaner, L. W. Koukenbeck, esp., through the Marshal of this District, that the tone of his paper is decidedly inimical to the Government, and if not changed may sphing him to local processing.

decidedly immutal to the Government, and it not changed, may subject him to legal presecution.

The articles in the Republikance have been the cause of much annoyance to the Union citizens of Allegheny County, and this action of the District-Attorney has doubtless been taken for the purpose of preventing in Putsburg a repetition of the scenes of excitement lately witnessed in Easton and other places.

EXAMINATION OF A SECESSIONIST.

EXAMINATION OF A SECESSIONIST.

Samuel Eaken, who was arrested upon the charge of baying goods with the intention of taking them South, had a hearing yeaterthy before United States Commissioner Heazlett. The prisoner, in a rather insolent manner, doclined any counsel, saying it was no use. Deputy Sharkley testified to having arrested Eaken in Third street, below Queen, and, on searching his house in Palmer street, found, among other articles, an order on a Southern milroad to pass the prisoner and such men as he chose to take with him at the expense of the C. S. A. He found two rolls of fine telegraph wire, \$1,010 in gold, box of tools, and a number of bills for goods bought in this city.

of the C. S. A. He found two rols of fine telegraph wire, \$1,010 in gold, box of tools, and a number of bills for goods bought in this city.

Wm. Vansyckel testified that he had worked at Sloat's shop in Richmond; left there on the 9th of July last; and was inspector of sewing-machines for Sloat. The prisoner worked at silver-plating in the same establishment. Mr. Sloat had a contract for altering 5,000 guns for the C. S. A. from flint to percussion locks. He had a man in his employ, named Debon, engaged in making an infernal machine. Sloat had a contract for making twelve telegraph instruments for the Southern army. He received a salary of \$2,500 as Superintendent for the Union Manufacturing Company of Richmond. It was understood that if he succeeded in altering the 5,000 markets within a certain time, he was to have 30,000 more to alter. The work on the telegraph machines was finally abandoned for the want of fine wire—the same as found in the possession of the prisoner.

master conducted his operations in his tent, he accosted him with the remark that the men were complaining of bad treatment from him. The Quarternaster flew into a passion, and swore it was none of his business, and he had better not come sneaking around strying to make mischief. McClellan answered him, telling him he had better be cautious how he talked. Quartermaster replied, 'Who are you, that you assume so much apparent authority!' 'I am George B. McClellan, and you can pack up your traps and leave!' The Quartermaster was strack dumb, and McClellan turned and left him.

"That evening the Quartermaster left to the tune of the 'Roque's March,' played by some of the boys who had got wind of it. They now have a Quartermaster who does not 'get drunk and cheat,' and that regiment would risk their lives at the cannon's mouth for the man who does care how the men are provided for.

"The story has been circulated around some of the camps, and the officers are now always on the lookout for the General, and of course do not have too much lying around loose."

ANOTHER TRAITOR ARRESTED BY THE POLICE.

Information baving been given to Superintendent Kennedy that a Secessionist was at the Anson House, in Spring street, making preparations for his exit to the South, he ordered Detective Farley to go and arrest him on Tuesday morning. The traitor proved to be Samuel J. Anderson, who is well known in sporting circles. He has also held a position under Sheriff Kelly as a Deputy. He has also held a position in the Custom-House. He was formerly a deputy clerk in the House of Representatives at Washington. It appears that Anderson is well known as a Secessionist, and owing to his proclivities found it best for him to resign his posi-tion as Deputy Sheriff. It is stated that he received his appointment under Sheriff Keliy at the earnest solicitation of Mr. Alexander H. Stephens, the Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy. It is also said that be has but very recently returned from a visit to Mr. Stephens, with whom he had been in correspondence for a long time previous to his arrest. He had nearly completed his arrangements for returning to the South.

Anderson is about 40 years of age, a native of Virginia, and of very fine address. He is widely known, particularly among the sports of New-York. Of course he was indignant that he should have been arrested like a felon, and although he was armed with a bowie-knife and revolver, he felt the importance of accompanying Mr. Farley on his visit to Mr. Kennedy at headquarters. The documents found in his possession were deemed of sufficient important e to hold him, and he was conveyed to Fort Lafayette. On his arrival there, Col. Burke appeared much gratified in having the pleasure of taking care of an 'l acquaintance. He knew him as the person who land hen exceedingly active in procuring the write of babeas corpus izened in the case of the Baltimore Police Communicuers, before Judge Garrison. The fello ving important letter was found in his possession. It was written by a citizen of Georgia, whose name is suppressed by request: "March 15, 1861.

of Georgia, whose name is suppressed by request:

"MARCH 15, 1861.

"DEAR SAE: Your last was received on the 11th inst., and found us all well and 'kicking.' I think my position was fully explained in my last, touching the present policy of the Southern States. If I was not fortunate enough to be understood, I think it might be stated about as follows:

"Every man of the South, as far as I know or have heard, I believe will maintain the present position of the Southern Contederacy to aminilation. It was thus that the course that I thought it best to pursue was not sequiesced in by the majority, and I yield to the will of the majority. I still think with the incredulity of the North, that had all the Southern States cooperated, and have made a common demand for reddress of grievances. I dare as y such demand would have been insultinally refused, which would have committed the whole South, and conequently all would have gone in a body out of the Union, or about the same time. It may not be so great a calamity as I once thought it might for the Border States to remain outside the Confederacy, as they will make so many outside rows in the political field upon which the enemies of the South may feed upon the shaded and stunted maize of our Southern farm, and until we can get more cleared lands in Mexico to extend our cotton and negro influence.

"The question of peace or war has been exceedingly complicated when judged of by Old Abe's foolish sayings by the way-side, or even by his inaugural, or any of his subsequent acts, so far as I can see and judge. The latest accounts, however, indicate a disposition to yield to the South the forts now held by the Govern-public, that I cannot tell when I have need or heard

The latest accounts, however, indicate a disposition to yield to the South the forts now held by the Government. There are such multiplicity of the content in authority, that I cannot tell when I have seen or heard truth. I have to wait in painful saspense for many days for its confirmation or deutal. I am pretty sure of one thing, that the possession of these forts is nothing more than a question of time. Each party, I think, is studiously avoiding the first overt act. To reenforce these forts is equivalent to a declaration of war. That Fort Sunter will be compelled to surrender or be reinforced soon, is a 'military necessity,' that even such men as I am can forcese. I trust that the sacrifice of human like will be averted, which will be required to storm it or reinforce it; but if the necessity is forced upon us will take it.

'Our Independence, we will have acknowledged and maintained. I think the reconstruction of the Federal Government is lost sight of in Georgia. There are many of us who still love the Union, and would be rejoiced to see it reconstructed upon proper and equal terms, yet we are compelled to confess, we are in a wooful minority now. It is too true that the South has been precipitated into a dissolution of the Union

terms, yet we are compelled to contess, we are in a woeful minority now. It is too true that the South has been precipitated into a dissolution of the Union for the sake of Dismiton, and that its leaders have no idea now of ever making any overtures or re civing any. The Government is dissolved, and it is forever dissolved, not a shadow of hope for its reconstruction remains so far as I can see. I confess to you that while I feel it to be my duty, as well as my interest, to yield my assent to the powers that be in the r. & Confederacy, and to afford all my influence in its favory yet I am very jealous of its leaders. The Cabinet of President Davis I have very little confidence in. As to 'Bobuel Toombs' I have none. If Ellick was in his place, or was a direct member of the Cabinet, I should have much more confidence in it. It appears to me to be a very egotistic arrangement, a one-sided affair, and until I can see a larger share of magnaminity in it than has yet been manifested, I shait have feare and doubts.

fears and doubts.

"I know that it is selfishness in me. I do not want, "I know that it is selfishness in me. I do not want, and would not willingly accept, any office in the glat of any Government or men; but when I see any order of men appropriate, by word or deed, all the honor and glory, patriotism or moral worth, to themselves, I know that set of men, whether in church or state, socially or individually, will bear watching. They never prove themselves to be what they profess. If our Government gets into trouble, and the time should come (God forbid it ever should) when it is being inquired into, 'Who did it?' I should not be surprised that Bonaparte's example should be too closely copied by some of the 'great I ams.'

"I fear there are those in the Cabinet who would not scraple to play a coup d'etat upon our beloved country. Nevertheless there is an immensurable difference between our present position and that sought

not scraple to play a count real tipon on Scholer country. Nevertheless there is an immeasurable dif-ference between our present position and that sought to put us in by our former Northern brethren. I will trust, however, that both our fears proceeded more from our anxiety than otherwise. Before this reaches you I hope that things will so far bave developed them-selves that we shall know what is the policy of Lin-coln's (it he bave any) Government. Suspense begins to be more onerous than reality in its weret amicipated abane.

Since writing the above, Sunday has passed, and "Since writing the above, Sunday has passed, and another mail arrived, which gave us no additional information except that Dame Romor says that the talk of withdrawal of troops from Fort Sumter is a ruse. I feel deeply mortified that the two sections should be arraigned so bitterly against each other. It is precisely like a family feud. I would treat my Northern brethren with the greatest respectand kindness, if they would let me do so and at the same time only my rights and immunities. But, to help me God, I will spill the last drop of blood in these old veins, and spend the last red cent in the locker, in the defence of these rights. And, what is more, we intend to resist their insidious encrosebments now and forever.

rights. And, what is more, we intend to resist their insidious encroachments now and forever.

"They have boasted that we of the South must get along without their aid; well, if they so believe, just leave us to our own rain, and we are content. We believe that we have all the elements of greatness us a nation and people that ever clustered around the glory of any nation. We believe that the development of these elements has been retarded and kept back by Northern capital and Northern cupidity. We believe that that capital has been located North more by accident than otherwise. We believe that the Northern States by nature (not by law) should have been dependent upon the Southern States, and will be so, when we assume our natural position—our position in obedience to our intural and physical resources.

"There are no land-traders now. Everything of the sort is in statu quo, and will remain so until the political elements have cleared away and the simshine of peace and confidence is vouchsafed to us. I have written too much already, but my heart is full, and year will excuss our Lakell be released to bear from

political elements have cleared away and results of peace and confidence is vouch-afed to m. I have written too much already, but my heart is full, and you will excuse me. I shall be pleased to hear from you frequently. You are in the midst of the enemy's country; you are at headquarters; just give us the dote. I want to know what is the spirit of the yeomanry of the country, &c.

"I am, as eyer, your friend, most truly."

THE PIRATE SUMTER—A LEFTER FROM HER CAPTAIN:

CAPTAIN.

Correspondence of The Philadelphia Inquirez.

PURETO CARRILO, July 27, 1861.

Yesterday and to-day we have been all excitement here. About 7 o'clock in the morning, the Southern Confederate war steamer Sumter entered the portowing the schooner Amy Bradford, sent out by Rising & Co., with a full cargo to Chartier & Olavarria, as a prize. She gent officers on above to ask permission of the authori les to be allowed to sell her as a prize, of public auction. After taking some time to deliberate over the mate

After taking some time to deliberate over the matter, the answer was returned that the authorities had decided to preserve a strict reatrality, and could only give her an asylum for 24 hours, when she must leave with her prize. Man'l Olavarria went on board, and the commander offered to ransom the schooner and cargo for \$12,000, United States currency. This Olavarria declined to do. She laid here quietly until this morning, at 6 o'clock, when the Joseph Maxwell hove in sight, two or three miles distant.

She at once started with her prize in pursuit, and shortly overtook and captured her; we could see the whole affair plainly; after patting a prize crew on board, she steamed back again to the port and sant an officer on shore to offer to ransom her for \$10,000, which offer was refused, and after an interview with the communication that it was considered the vessel was taken within Venezuehan waters, and consequently she ought to be brought in and be adjudicated by a Court of Admiralty, as to whether she was a lawful prize or not, to which the commander has paid no attention, and has landed Capt. Davis, with his wife and family, and threatens to hurn or destroy the Jos. Maxwell. They are still off the harbor, in sight.

The Sunter is a well-equipped war steamer, officered by officers who say this time lest year they were of the navy of the United States. Mrs. Davis told me they treated her with all civility, and allowed them to take off all their personal effects. The captain and crew of the Bradford lance been landed also. The Sunter is a dengerous reighbor, and likely to do much harm to the North American commerce in the Carribeau Scas.

In capturing vessels the steemer has generally used.

can Seas.

In capturing vessels the steemer has generally used the English colors. She is quite a pretty boat, and ateams well. Her burden is 500 tuns, carries six general and about 130 men. The officers appear to be well educated, and of accommodated means. They say, with the Maxwell, they have captured ten prize, which have been sent to Carthagens.

When she returned in the port the fort was prepared to give her a few shots for having taken the Joseph Maxwell in Venzuelan waters, but after some re-section it was thought that the steamer might escape, and she would destroy all the Venzuelan was vessels she might find craising on the coast. I want stage that the Any

find cruising on the coast. I would state that the Any Bradford was esptured about seventy miles to the north-eart of this port, at 8 o'clock, a. m., on the morn-ing of the 25th.

Bradford was esptured about seventy miles to the north-east of this port, at 8 o'clock, a. m., on the moraing of the 25th.

The following is a copy of the letter sent to the Governor by the Rebel commander:

Centradarts States Strames States.

Sir: I have the hence to inform your Excellency of my arrival at this port in this vessel under my command, and with the price schoner Amy Bradford, engineers by me about seventy miles to the northward and eastward.

The Amy Bradford is the property of citizens of the United States, with which States, as your Excellency is aware, the Confederate States, which is have the honer to represent, are at war, and the cargo would appear to belong also to citizens of the United States who have shipped it en consignment to house in Pacific Cabelle. Shands any claims be given, however, for the cargo, or any part of it, the question of ownering can only be decided by the Price Centre of the Confederate States.

In the incentione, I have the bonor to request that your Excellency will permit me to leave this price vessel, with her cargo, in the port of Puerto Cabelle, until the question of price can saldudicate by the proper tribunds of my country. This will be a convenience to all parties, as well as to any citizens of veneruela, who may have an interest in the argo, as the against which are the order to the agency who have also valuable thierestate procent.

In making the request, I do not propose that the Veneruelan.

prints to their own use, sithough a large proportion of it belonged of right to the Coniederate States, which had been taxed to create it.

By means of this naval force, dishonestly solved as aforestld, the enemy has been enabled to blockede all the important ports of the "Coniederate States." This blockede nece savily shad out the cruisers of the "Confederate States" from their own ports, and if forcign powers that helm out also, they can make no other use of prince than to destroy them. Thus your Excelsions come that under the rule of exclusion, the suemy would enjoy it "wide mode" only, that is, for the purpose of destrontion. A rule which would produce such effects as this is not an equal or a just rule (although it might in terms be extended to both parties), and as equal ity and just care of the assence of neutrality, I take it for granded that Veneracia will not adopt it.

On the other hand, the rule admitting both parties alike, with their prizes, into your ports until the Prize Courts of you respective court isseen heree time to adjudicate the cap as they are fire, would work equal and exact justice to both, and this is more than the Confederate States demand.

With reference to the present cree, as the care consists chiefly of provisions, which are perishable, I would ask leave to see them at public auction, for the benefit of whom it may concern; deposition the proceeds with a suitable prize agent, and its decision of the Court can be known.

With regard to the versel I request that she remain in the contody of the same agent until condemned and sold.

I have the known to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

RAPHAEL SEMMES, Commander.

FATE OF A REBEL FLAG IN ANTIGUA.

FATE OF A REBEL FLAG IN ANTIGUA.

An occurrence took place in this city on Friday last which, had the Confederate Government of the Southern States of America less to do at home than their late fellow-citizens of the Northern States occasion them, would probably radse their "dander" not a little against Antigua; and might possibly lead to the reception of a disagreeable message from President Davis, delivered by some "Southern gentleman," demanding satisfaction for the outrage committed against their national honor by hauling dewn and destroying their flag. On the previous day the schooner Pearl, Capt. Robins, from Wilmington, North Carolina, arrived with a cargo of pitch plue consigned to Messac. Samuel 11. John son & Son.

go of sitch plue consigned to hiesers. Sannel H. John sen & Son.

It being known the captain had the new flag adopted by the Southern States on board, a gentleman in the city expressed a desire to see it, and it was brought on shore for the purpose, and was afterward sent to the Government House, is it said, test the Governor might also have a look at it. On being returned it was hoisted on the consignees, flagstaff for the purpose, it is alleged, of grain ing the public with a sight of the Southern ensign; and after being up about a quarrer of an hour, we are told, it was ordered to be taken down by Mr. Johnson, jr. But it seems some Yankes captains in port had their "dander" taked at seeing the "Rebel" flag flying, and they offered \$10 to have it pulled down. But the pecuniary reward being insufficient to induce our people to commit such an outrage, the Yankese were clever enough to excite their indignation by calling the new arrangement of coored cotthe Yankees were clever enough to excite their indig-mation by calling the new arrangement of colored cot-ton, proudly floating in the sir, the "Slavery flag," and saying it was a disgrare to the people to allow it to be heisted. The bait took; and a crowd of persons assembled at the store of the consignees to haul down the offending calico. the offending calico.

The gate I-ading to the wharf was closed; but it was

the effending calice.

The gate Inding to the wharf was closed; but it was soon burst-open, the crowd rushed in and some person cut the halyards while, in obedience to the order previously given, the flag was being lowered, and the wind carried it to the next wharf, where a party of men seized it, jumped into a boat with their prize, and carried it to a neiclaboring wharf where the United States flag was flying, and heisted it under that flag. One of the Yankee Captains is said to have fired a bullet through the hated but barmless piece of calice, after which it was taken down, trampled upon, and afterward toru into a shousand pieces, and distributed among the crowd, many of whom were afterward soon walking about with pieces of it altached to their clothes, as proud of their colors as a new recruit the first time he sports the blue and red ribboas at a country fair. It is acid legal proceedings have been, or are about to be, taken against the parties concerned.

That the indignation of our porters, wharingers, and boatman, should be aroused by the cunning Yankees' talk about the "Shavery flag" is not unnatural; but they ought to have asked whether the Confederate flag is more objectionable on that ground than toe Federal, the Spanish or the Dutch flags, all of which as strongly represent Slavery. The Northern States have not gone to war with the Southern because the latter hold slaves—that the Northerns do not object to, and have always sunctioned—but because the Southrous have cast off their allegiance to the Federal Government. One thing is most certain to all to whom the Mesers. Johnson are known, that they nover intended the least insule to any one in hoisting the legiant that had they imagined it would have given the least offens they moved not have permitted it to be displayed on their premises.

It was stated that Capt. Robins had another flag made the following day with the intention of hoisting made the following day with the intention of hoisting into effect.

Declines Serving.—Copt. Charles T. Baker of Windham, Conn., late of the United States army, has been offered by Gov. Backingham the Coloneky of one of the new three years regiments now being raised in that State, but declines the appointment.